

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1814.

[Vol. 28.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING, BY
SMITH AND BICKLEY,
PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.
CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at the old place.

Silver Plating & Brass Foundry.

I. & E. WOODRUFF,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand opposite Lewis Sanders, on Main-street, Lexington. They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

THEY HAVE AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND,
An elegant assortment of
Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c.
OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS,
Which they will sell much lower than has ever been sold in the western country. Country merchants can be supplied at the Philadelphia prices.

ALL KINDS OF
Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage and Gig Springs, Coach Laces, Fringe and Tassels.
ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels & Tonges, Door Knockers, &c.
Which they will dispose of very low for Cash.

ALL KINDS OF
Brass Work for Machinery, Clock Work, &c.

CASE OF THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.
ALWAYS ON HAND.
They have just received an extensive assortment of
Saddlery, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.
Two or three Journeymen wanted immediately to work at the white-smith business. Also, two or three Apprentices wanted to the above business.

Two or three apprentices wanted to learn the Silver Plating business.
The highest price in Cash will be given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.
Lexington, April 4, 1814. 14-4f

WANTED,
A BRICK MOULDER & BURNER, to make 100 thousand brick, in Gallatin county. Liberal wages will be given—apply to
LEWIS SANDERS.
May 2, 1814. 18-4f

Greenville Springs.
THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the public that he has taken the Greenville Springs, near Harrodsburg, and will be ready by the 20th inst. to receive boarders; he pledges himself every thing in his power shall be done to render the situation of those who may call on him comfortable. The large and numerous buildings on the premises will enable him to accommodate a large company. He will be supplied with liquors of every kind—his stables are large and shall be well filled with hay and grain of every kind—he hopes that by an unremitted attention to his duty, he will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

April 1814. **H. PALMER.** 15-4f

THERE was committed to the Clarke jail on the 29th day of November last, a Negro Boy who calls himself GILBERT, and says he belongs to the estate of Joseph H. Davies, the said boy is about 12 or 13 years old, is of a yellow complexion, had on a yellow flannel roundabout coat, pantaloons of cotton cloth, much worn, an old wool hat and a pair of old shoes.

DAN. HARRISON, Sheriff &c. c.
February 16, 1814. 13-3m

WOOL.
ANY quantity of Wool will be purchased by the subscriber, delivered in Lexington, unwashed.

42 to 50 cts for common, 10 to 15 pr. ct. disc.
62 1/2 cents for 3-8 Merino, 15 to 25 do.
75 to 100 for half blood do.
125 to 150 for 3-4 and 7-8—25 to 33 do.
200 to 250 for full blood—33 to 50 do.

It is expected the wool will be delivered in the fleece, free from burrs or filth & the coarse hairy wool. The discount is not more than the farmer would lose by washing (of which he can make experiments) whereby he would save the time and expense of washing.

May 16th, 1814. **LEWIS SANDERS.** 20-5f

MRS. BROWN has just received from Philadelphia an assortment of the most fashionable STRAW HATS & BONNETS, viz: PERRY'S with cockades, DECATUR'S Do. RIDING, Do. &c. &c.
13-4f March 28, 1814.

J. H. OVERSTREET
HAS for sale, SUGAR of the old crop, by the barrel, and COFFEE of superior quality, also in barrels. Orders from his friends at a distance will be attended to.
(Salem,) Louisville, K. May 2, 1814. 18

Doctor Walter Brashear
HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.
Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them.
19-4f May 10, 1813.

State Lottery Office,

BALTIMORE.
JOHN ROBINSON,
Proprietor of the above establishment, informs the public generally, that the
Washington Monument Lottery.

SECOND CLASS,
is now drawing in Baltimore, 5 days in each week, to finish on the 15th of June next—and now contains.

Prize of	\$
1	40,000
1	30,000
1	20,000
2	10,000
5	5,000
15	1,000
20	500
50	100

&c. &c. Price of Tickets, \$12 each.

THE BALTIMORE HOSPITAL LOTTERY

has drawn 44 days—the next drawn Ticket will be \$30,000—it also contains a floating prize of \$30,000, and one of \$5,000—Tickets \$14—The drawing will not be resumed so early but adventurers at a distance may supply themselves with tickets for the \$20,000.

THE TRINITY CHURCH LOTTERY
is now drawing three times a week, and contains 1 prize of \$30,000—1 prize of \$20,000—1 prize of \$5,000, &c. &c. Tickets \$10.

Letters from any part of the Union, (post paid enclosing cash, prizes, or drafts) for tickets in any of the above lotteries, or any other in Philadelphia, New-York or Baltimore, addressed to

J. ROBINSON,

STATE LOTTERY OFFICE, BALT.

will meet the most prompt attention, and the earliest and most correct information given gratis of lottery tickets, whether purchased of him or not. Said Robinson publishes for the use of customers, a weekly paper, containing the list of all blanks and prizes as drawn, enabling adventurers to examine their own tickets—which is sent to purchasers of ten tickets in any lottery gratis. Post masters who receive orders may have it gratis.

ROBINSON annexes the Scheme of the

MASONIC HALL LOTTERY

which will draw in the summer.

Prize of	\$
1	40,000
1	20,000
5	10,000
7	5,000
20	1,000
25	500
100	50
1000	20

Tickets at \$10 each, for sale by said Robinson. 16

ELLIS & TROTTER,

Have just received, and are now opening in their new Brick House, two doors above

Sam'l. & Geo. Trotter,
A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,
Which they will sell low for CASH, either by wholesale or retail.

They have just received a quantity of COPPER. 12-4f

Lexington, Oct. 1, 1813.

MORRISON, BOSWELL & SUTTON.

Have just received a large Assortment of

GOODS,
In addition to their former stock; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms for Cash.

ALSO ON HAND
A large quantity of SAIL DUCK & SEINE TWINE.

Nov. 15, 1813.

NEW GOODS.

E. WARFIELD is just receiving from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and now opening at his store next door to Tilford, Scott and Trotter's, a large and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the spring season, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, by the piece, or retail; among these goods may be found some choice articles, to wit:

Best Cotton Cards, No. 10.
Waldron's Grass and Corn Scythes,
Elegant fancy patterns of New-England cotton cloth,
Stripes and Plaids,
A variety of fashionable Straw Bonnets,
Boots and Shoes of every kind,
Mantuas, Levantine and Virginia Silks,
Fancy Muslins,
Linen Cambric,
Assorted Silk Velvets,
Do. Do. Ribbands,
Elegant new patterns of Paper Hangings,
Queens and Glass Ware,
China, Tea and Table Sets,
Ironmongery of every description,
Groceries,
Teas of the best quality,
Best Coffee,
Segars of all kind,
Iron and Nails,
Currying Knives,
Curriers' Fleshers,
Venering Saws, Cut Saws, Mill Saws,
Whip Saws, Hand Saws,
And a great variety of spring fancy Goods.
March 22, 1814. 12-4f

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL.

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to finish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.
Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-4f

Brass Foundry.

I. & E. WOODRUFF, & Co.

CONTINUE the above business at their former stand, and by arrangements lately made, they are enabled to conduct it on a more extensive scale, and to execute every species of casting in Brass or Copper in the best manner, and on short notice. A supply of CLOCK WORK, GUN MOUNTING, ANDIRONS, SHOVELS & TONGES, BELLS, &c. always ready. Two or three apprentices, about 16 or 17 years of age, will be taken.
3-4f January 23, 1814.

THOS. H. PINDELL,

IS just receiving in addition to his former stock, a complete and splendid assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, which he will dispose of on good terms at his stand formerly occupied by J. & D. Maccoun, opposite the Court-house, on Main-street.

13-4f Lexington, March 28, 1815.

R. Megowan & Co.

Give four dollars in cash, for good merchantable

HEMP,
At their Rope walk, in the suburbs of the town, on Russell's road.

6-4f February 7, 1814.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his Smith Shop, formerly occupied by Wm. Hart, an assortment of the following articles of a superior quality, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or the usual credits, viz:

Warranted Axes	Hammers
Stepped Hoes	Wedges
Carey Ploughs	Drawing Knives
Common ditto	Chains of all kinds
Grubbing Hoes	Shovels and Tonges
Mattocks	Cranes
Hinges of all descriptions	Pothooks
Carpenters, Hatchets	Skimmers
Hand Axes	Ladles
Freshforks	

The subscriber having five Forges, will be able to execute large jobs on the shortest notice—Horse shoeing will be particularly and carefully attended to.

R. DOWNING.
Lexington, Feb. 26, 1814. 9-4f

THOMAS DANLY & Co.

HAVE lately received in addition to their former supply, a large and general assortment of best quality Philadelphia LEATHER, consisting of Skirting, Bridle, Seating, and Saddle Bag Leather, Seal, Upper, Cining, and black grained Leather of every description—Wax Calfskins, back strap Boot Legs and Tops. Also, a quantity of Tanner's Oil and Tools, which being principally purchased before the increase of price in those articles, they will be sold on good terms.

18-6 Lexington, May 2, 1814.

Commission Business.

OLIVER ORMSBY and CHARLES DOANE HAVE entered into a co-partnership, under the firm of ORMSBY and DOANE—they propose transacting business generally in the commission line.

17-3m Pittsburgh, April 19, 1814.

WOOL WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to purchase sheep's wool at the following prices, viz:

42 to 50 cents for common wool
62 1/2 do. for 3-8ths Merino do.
75 to 100 cents for half blooded do.
125 to 150 do. 3-4ths and 7-8ths do.
200 to 250 do. full blooded do.

If in the fleece unwashed the following deductions will be required to be made, viz:

10 to 15 per cent on common wool
15 to 25 do. 3-8ths & half blooded do.
25 to 33 1-3 do. 3-4ths and 7-8ths do.
33 1-3 to 50 do. full blooded do.

The wool must be free of tag and hip locks, also of burrs and filth.

Cash will be paid for any quantity, at the above prices, by
J. PRENTISS & Co.
Lexington, May 16, 1814. 21-5f

WOOL CARDER WANTED.

LIBERAL wages and constant employment will be given to a Wool Carder who understands his business. Also, several apprentices wanted to learn the various branches of manufacturing, by
J. PRENTISS & Co.

And for sale by W. Essex & Co. Maccoun & Co. McCall & Downing, and McCalla, Gaines & Co.

A SERMON,
which was handed to the west Lexington Presbytery, by
WILLIAM L. MACCALLA,
a student under their care, in April 1813, and rejected. It is accompanied by the proceedings, resolutions and remarks of the Presbytery on that subject, and a short reply to their objections. To which is added a few remarks on Dr. JAMES FISHBACK'S Philosophy of the Human Mind, in respect to religion. 20-1m.

DOCTOR BURRELL

PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY, may be consulted any time at his dispensary, Upper street.

VACCINE MATTER at his Kine Pock Office. OPERATIONS for the preservation, extracting and transplanting teeth as usual.

KENTUCKY COLD PRESERVED CASTOR OIL—a few dozen bottles for family use.
DOLICHOS—(interesting to health especially of infants.) This plant is esteemed the most safe and efficacious vermifuge yet discovered, for the expulsion of every class of worms in persons of all ages; it acts mechanically as an anthelmintick, and very superior to the advertised Lozenges, Nostrums, &c. usually exhibited, the basis of which by analization, is found to be Mercury, so ruinous to the constitutions of those who are the miserable dupes.

May 9th, 1814. 19

LEVI L. TODD,

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Bo. Iron and Scott circuit courts—his place of residence is Lexington.
Sept. 6, 1813. 36-4f

COCHRAN & OVERTON.

DOCTOR COCHRAN has removed his residence from his late habitation to the house recently built by Mr. Samuel Redd, on Limestone street, a few doors from Mr. Postlethwait's Inn, nearly opposite the Jail and in view of the Hotel, where he will continue to practice PHYSIC, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY, in all such cases as may be entrusted to his care in town and in the adjacent country. Having commenced a partnership with Doctor James Overton, either of them may be consulted at any time at their shop, in the lower story of the above described dwelling. Doctors Cochran and Overton pledge themselves to bestow their undivided attention upon the duties of their profession, and to make it as serviceable to society as its nature and their best exertions can produce.
Dec. 28, 1813. 1-4f

STEAM MILL COTTON FACTORY.

LEWIS SANDERS and Co. have recommenced their Cotton Spinning Factory, by Steam at Sanders, two and a half miles west of Lexington. The Steam Engine built and constructed by Daniel Large, engineer, Philadelphia, upon Watt and Boltons' plan, with some of his own improvements.

Their Cotton Yarn will be sold at the old prices at the factory, and at the store of John Scott, Jr. in town.

No.	8	8 1/2	9	10	11	12	13	14
cents	83	87 1/2	94	100	103	112 1/2	118 1/2	125
cents	125	131 1/2	137 1/2	144	150	156 1/2	162 1/2	

Families and Manufacturers will find great advantage from the use of the short hank in preference to the long, being more even and regular as to size and less liable to tangle from handling, particularly in dyeing.

Our hanks are made of seven skeins, eighty threads in a skein, one and a half yards round, making eight hundred and forty yards in each hank—as many hanks as weighs a pound is the number. No. 10 is ten hanks of 840 yards each, is eight thousand four hundred yards, equal to two dozen and four cuts of the gauge reele of 120 threads two & a half yards round.

Wanted at the factory, Tallow, Hogs Lard and most of the articles usually sold at market.

Lexington, May 16, 1814. 20-4f

CASTINGS &c.

THE subscriber offers on very advantageous terms, any quantity of well ground FLAT IRONS, at the furnace prices, to suit merchants and store keepers. All other Castings, whole ale and retail, at the usual prices.

Machinery and other work made to pattern on the shortest notice. Wm. BURRELL.
Lexington, May 9th, 1814. 19

George G. Ross,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILL attend the courts of Fayette, and the adjacent circuits. He may be met with by those who should be disposed to employ him, at his residence, in Lexington.

February 7, 1814.

COLEMAN, MEGOWAN & MAJOR.

HAVE established a COMMISSION STORE at New-Orleans. They have an extensive warehouse for storing goods, &c. and transact every description of business in their line on reasonable terms.

20-4f May 11, 1814.

DAVID TODD

HAS just opened a new importation of GOODS from Philadelphia, at his stand in the stone house near the market house.

He has COFFEE and Orleans SUGAR by the barrel.

20 Lexington, May 16, 1814.

COTTON & SUGAR.

JUST received, 75 bales prime New-Orleans COTTON, 20,000 lbs. first quality SUGAR.

For sale by
J. P. SCHATZELL.

Lexington, June 6, 1814. 23-4f

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

DAWAY from the subscriber about the first of May, a negro fellow named BILLY, sometimes called MOSS—of a yellow complexion, round shouldered, 5 feet eight or nine inches high, a bad countenance, and liable to stammer in conversation. It is probable the above fellow conceals himself in Lexington or the neighborhood; he formerly belonged to Waller Overton, esq. The above reward will be given any person who will bring him home or put him in jail.

JOHN SCOTT.

Jessamine County, May 25, 1814. 22-4f

LAW OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT,
In addition to the act, entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That courts martial, to be composed of militia officers alone, for the trial of militia drafted, detached, and called forth for the service of the United States, whether acting in conjunction with the regular forces or otherwise, shall, whenever necessary, be appointed, held and conducted in the manner prescribed by the rules and articles of war for appointing, holding and conducting courts martial for the trial of delinquents in the army of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all cases in the militia, where an offence is punishable by stoppage of pay or by imposing a fine, limited by the amount of pay, the same shall be taken to have relation to the monthly pay existing at the time the offence was committed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any delinquent directed to be summoned to appear before a court martial for neglect or refusal to obey the orders of the President of the United States in any of the cases recited in the first, second, third & fourth sections of the act, entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes," passed February twenty eighth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, shall be absent when any non-commissioned officer shall call to summon him, it shall be a sufficient summoning of such delinquent if the non-commissioned officer leave a copy of the summons or a written notice thereof, signed by him, with some persons of suitable age and discretion, at the usual place of abode of such delinquent at least ten days previous to the day of appearance. And in case of the non-appearance of such delinquent, the court martial may proceed with his trial in the same manner as if he had appeared and pled not guilty to the charge exhibited against him.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it

shall be the duty of the president of any court martial for the trial of militia, if required, and upon his being duly satisfied that such testimony is material to the trial, to issue his precept directed to any person to be summoned as a witness commanding his or her attendance at such court to testify for or against the person to be tried, as the case may be, and any witness having been duly summoned, and failing to appear, without a reasonable excuse, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States, by bill, plaint or information, in any court of competent jurisdiction. And if any witness when called upon for that purpose shall refuse to testify, or shall behave with contempt to the court, or if any other person shall use any menacing words, signs, or gestures, in presence thereof, or shall cause any riot or disorder therein, it shall be lawful for such court to punish every such offender by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying into execution the sentence, judgment or order of such court martial, for any of the offences specified in the last clause of the preceding section of this act, it shall be lawful for the court to issue an order to any commissioned officer of militia not below the rank of captain, commanding him to carry the same into effect by military force, whose duty it shall be to obey the same, and execute the order accordingly.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That on the trial of delinquents, for offences not capital, by any such court martial, the deposition of witnesses taken before a justice of the peace or other person authorized to take affidavits to be read in any court of record in the state where the same be taken may be read in evidence, provided the prosecutor and person accused are present at taking the same, or are duly notified thereof. And further that the returns of captains or other commanding officers of companies, of delinquents drafted or ordered into the service of the United States, who shall have refused or neglected to enter the same, sworn to as aforesaid, shall be competent evidence of the facts therein contained.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall wilfully swear false before any such court martial, or in any affidavit or deposition taken as aforesaid, he or she shall be adjudged to be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and shall be indicted, tried and punished accordingly, by any court of competent jurisdiction in the state where such offence shall be committed.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the militia, when called into the service of the United States by virtue of the before recited act, may, if in the opinion of the President of the United States the public interest require it, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous in any one year.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That regimental chaplains in the militia which have been or shall be called into the service of the United States shall receive the same monthly pay and rations as a captain of infantry, with the addition of forage for one horse, and whenever called forth into the service of the United States, division quartermasters shall be entitled to the pay emoluments and allowances of a deputy quartermaster general; brigade quartermasters to the pay, emoluments and allowances of an assistant deputy quartermaster general; and regimental quartermasters to the pay and emoluments of a lieutenant of infantry, and sixteen dollars per month in addition thereto, and forage for one horse; division inspectors shall be entitled to the pay, emoluments and allowances of a lieutenant-colonel of infantry; brigade majors to the pay, emoluments and allowances of a major of infantry; aids-de-camp to brigadier-generals to the pay, emoluments and allowances of a captain of infantry, with an addition of sixteen dollars per month, and forage for one horse.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the expenses incurred or to be incurred by marching the militia of any state or territory of the United States to their places of rendezvous, in pursuance of a requisition of the President of the United States, or which shall have been or may be incurred in cases of calls made by the authority of any state or territory which shall have been or may be approved by him, shall be adjusted and paid in like manner as the expenses incurred after their arrival at such place of rendezvous on the requisition of the President of the United States: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be considered as authorizing any species of expenditure previous to arriving at the place of rendezvous, which is not provided by existing laws to be paid for after their arrival at such place of rendezvous.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where a brigade of militia shall be called forth for actual service, it shall be the duty of the brigade major of such brigade to inspect and muster the same, and sign the muster rolls, conformably to the provisions of the act entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States." If less than a brigade be called forth, then it shall be the duty of a brigade major of the district wherein such militia may rendezvous, to inspect and muster the same, and sign the muster rolls: two musters to be made in the manner aforesaid, one on the assembling and the other on the discharge of such militia. If there should be no brigade major in the vicinity, the commanding officer may direct any officer under the rank of lieutenant-colonel, whether of the regular troops or militia, to inspect and muster the militia so called forth.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That any commissioned officer, non commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia of the United States, who shall have committed an offence while in the actual service of the United States, may be tried and punished for the same, although his term of service may have expired, in like manner as if he had been actually in the service of the United States.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That this act be continued in force for and during the present war, and no longer.

LINDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. CERRY,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Foreign News.

Office of the National Intelligencer, June 1,
7 o'clock, A. M.

GREAT NEWS!!

The editors of the National Intelligencer vouch for the genuineness of the Extra from which the following is copied, for a copy of which they are indebted to the politeness of T. W. Baco, Esq. Postmaster, of Charleston.

Charleston Gazette Office,
May 26, 11 o'clock A. M.

THE TABLES TURNED.

Extract of a letter from PARIS, to a gentleman in this city, dated
"April 8th, 1814.

"As a vessel is on the point of departing from Bordeaux to the United States of America, I hasten to inform of the late great and splendid victory which his majesty the emperor, has gained. We have beheld enter our capital, the emperors of Germany and Russia, and the king of Prussia—as prisoners of war—together with all their suite composed of 20,000 men, among whom are a great many officers of distinction. Since the 14th of February last to the present day, the emperor has been heaping laurels on his head. Of all the barbarous enemies that have entered France, I trust that not one may return to tell of their defeat or of our victory. Our young men of the military schools, can hardly be restrained from going out to meet their foes. If you were to see them you would imagine they were veterans.

The thirteen strong places which the enemy have left in their rear, have been doubly garrisoned and an army of 64,000 men will cut off their retreat. The army of the brave Angereau who is near Lyons, is marching rapidly towards them. They will soon find themselves surrounded by 160,000 men—all that France possesses, in choice troops. The Hotel des Invalides has been adorned with above one hundred standards of our enemies since the commencement of this terrible campaign."

The above extract is given exactly as we found it, to the impartial public. The contents of the letter from which it is drawn are of so important a nature, that the strongest proofs of its authenticity can alone warrant our belief. The James Monroe, arrived at Savannah, must have sailed from France on the 11th or 12th of April, to coincide with the date of the 8th of April, Paris, which the letter bears. This is congruous enough. But whether there should not have been other sources, of similar intelligence, to people in America by the same arrival, is another question. We offer it without comment.

We stop the press to announce the arrival at Savannah of the Spencer, and by an intelligent passenger with whom we have conversed, we learn the following particulars—That the Spencer sailed five days after the James Monroe, and brings news of the most decisive character in favor of Bonaparte, and in substance, states facts fully corroborative of the above letter. The mail was detained two hours in order to learn the news of the Spencer, which was in five Fathom Hole—A gentleman who went down to her returned and brought the highly gratifying intelligence that Bonaparte was very successful—The Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, and twenty-five thousand men prisoners.

Rocendal, March 2.

I gave you an account in a former letter of two unsuccessful attempts to take Antwerp by assault, and to capture or burn the fleet there. We failed because our allies and the Prussians had ulterior objects to pursue. A few days ago we got a large supply of military stores, together with a quantity of congrue rockets, some of which were played off with very fine effect, from the ramparts of Williamstadt, in presence of our gallant commander, sir Thomas Graham. All the formidable materials of war moved on to the advance of our army, and we received a recent reinforcement of two fine regiments, the first royals, and the 91st from Strausland. Every one supposed that another attack on the fleet was immediately to take place, and we were anticipating the most favorable result, when this morning, the arrival of a number of wounded men gave us to understand that the attack was made, not on Antwerp, but on Bergen-op-Zoom. Bergen-op-Zoom is one of the strongest towns in Europe. In former campaigns, the French (I think in 1745) attempted to carry it by assault; they were repulsed, and left about a thousand of their men dead on the glacis. Marshal Saxe, however, renewed the attempt, and took it by stratagem. We were encouraged to expect success, because it was known that the French garrison wished to evacuate it, and to throw itself into Antwerp and also that the town's people were all in our interest. The British army, therefore, advanced from its cantonments on the 6th and 7th, towards Antwerp, the head quarters being at Calmbou. On the 8th, it suddenly marched to Fort Lillo and Bergen-op-Zoom; all these places being only a few hours march from each other, the object proposed to be attacked was given out to be Fort Lillo, which lies between Bergen and Antwerp. The former, however, was only masked, and the real attack was made on Bergen on the same night. Bergen is on a rising ground or hill, the only one in the country, protected by a marsh on the south east, and watered by the little river Zoom which is divided into dykes and canals.

On the west, it is washed by the Scheldt. The assault was made by two brigades, simultaneously, on the north side next Tholen, and on the south east. The brave major general Skerret, the intrepid defender of Tarriffa, commanded the attack. He had some time before broke his leg by a fall from his horse, from which he was not recovered. The other brigade was conducted by major general Gore.—It consisted of the 1st guards, 1st royals, and 44th with a detachment of the 91st. It traversed a frozen morass, cleared the empalements and chevaux-de-frise, and scaled the ramparts; they actually got into the town undiscovered. The other brigade, consisting of the 55th, 69th and 32d, and some of the 21st, and 37th, also assaulted by escalade, but was vigorously opposed.

The enemy raised up the ladders from the top of the ramparts with hooks, and dashed down the men on the frozen ditches; the gates, however, were forced open from the inside, and the greater part of the assailants entered. The garrison, though surprised, was not thrown into confusion: it rallied, lined the houses on each side of the streets with musketry, and enfiladed them with grape shot and howitzer shells. The guards were drawn up, and prepared to fire by platoons, when they were ordered to throw out their priming and to charge. They advanced at the pas de charge, but they met nothing but showers of grape, cannister shot and bullets. Almost all the brigade was laid prostrate; nor did the other brigade suffer less, though they only gained the ramparts; in short, it was very like the Buenos Ayres business, only that no blame can possibly attach to our brave veteran commander; in fact, nothing could be better planned than the attack, or more heroically executed. The two leaders, general Gore and Skerret, were literally pierced with balls. The first fell dead on heaps of slain, but gen. Skerret has survived.

The corps now began to retreat; but here the enemy feeling his strength and his vantage ground, shut the gates. Many threw themselves over the ramparts, but the greater number remained in the town, killed, wounded and prisoners. To intercept the retreat the French opened the sluices, which flooded the dykes over the ice. Three lines of works, and three courses of dykes had the retreaters to pass, under showers of round grape, and shells, before they could be safe; yet, wonderful to tell, numbers of wounded men, with balls in their bodies, got over all; numbers also were drowned in the attempt. It was a moonlight night, but occasionally clouded; no blue lights, &c. were exhibited; but the aim was not less sure, nor the fire less destructive. Of about four thousand five hundred men engaged in this assault, it is said that not 1500 escaped. We trust, however, that the loss will turn out not near so great. The enemy will boast of having taken two pair of colors, but there was no honor lost—they were lost only when their gallant commanders ceased to breathe. The enemy's general, whose name I have not yet learnt, behaved with urbanity. He sent a flag of truce to propose giving up the worst wounded men, which proposal was accepted, and between 6 and 700 were delivered to us at the Antwerp gate. Such has been the result of what I hope will prove the last sacrifice to Moloch.

LONDON, March 14.

We have this day to perform the mortifying and unusual task of announcing the failure of the British arms, attended with a loss exceeding that which has purchased many of our most important successes. The disaster occurred in Holland. An enterprise undertaken by the orders of sir T. Graham, with hopes justified, in a great measure at least, by the impression made in the first instance, with the object of obtaining possession of the strong fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom, was finally frustrated with the loss on our part of nearly the whole of the troops engaged, by death, or by a capitulation containing a covenant for the exchange of the captives. The details of the operations, down to their disastrous close, have been published this morning in an extraordinary gazette, which we insert at full length, with feelings whose poignancy will not permit us to say more, than that we condole most sincerely with our afflicted country on an occasion so truly distressing.

Liege, March 11, 1814.

His royal highness the crown prince of Sweden having been informed, that in some of the districts evil disposed persons had attacked the purchasers of national property, he directed his chief of the staff to notice the subject. He has accordingly addressed a note, as follows:

Office of the General Staff.

His royal highness commands me, sir, to intimate to you, that his pleasure is, that the purchasers of national domains be protected, and that you bring before the tribunals, and punish every one who misconducts himself towards them. The interest of all requires, that the persons who have made purchases under the guarantee of general confidence, shall experience no destruction in the perfect ownership and free enjoyment of their property. The allied powers have not coalesced to drive landed proprietors out of their possessions, but solely to obtain a peace, conformable to justice, and established on the basis of the rights of nations.

By his royal highness' command,
B. SPARRE, Sub Chief
of the General Staff.

H. Q. Luik, March 10, 1814.

Liege, March 25. The head quarters of the crown prince are still here!

BONAPARTE.

The following speech of Bonaparte to the legislative body of France, is in reply to an address of that assembly to him. This speech was delivered just after the entrance of the allies into France—and immediately preceding the departure of the emperor from Paris, for the army.—*Ken. Gaz.*

"I have prohibited the printing of your address; it is seditious. Eleven-twelfths of the legislative body consist of good citizens. I know and respect them. The other twelfth contains rebels and bad citizens, and your committee is amongst the number.—(This committee consisted of Messrs. Laine, Rainouard, Gallois, Mayne, le Bryant, and Flaugerges) Laine is a traitor who corresponds with the prince regent, through the medium of Deszeze; I know it, and have proofs; the other four are seditious persons. This twelfth consists of men who wish for anarchy, and are like the Girondists. Whether did such conduct lead Verguand and the other chiefs? To the scaffold! At this moment, when we have to drive the enemy from our frontiers, it is not the time to desire changes in the constitution.

"People should follow the example of Alsace, Franche Comte and Vosges. The inhabitants apply to me for arms and officers, and I have sent them some adjutants. You are not the representatives of the nation, but the deputies of the departments. I called you around me to obtain support from you, not because I want for courage, but because I hoped that the legislative body would increase my courage.—Instead of this it has deceived me. Instead of the good I expected from it, it has done mischief; a small mischief indeed, because it could not do a greater. You seek in your address to separate the sovereign from the nation. I alone am the true representative of the people, and which of you would choose to take on himself this burden? The throne is but a piece of wood covered with velvet. I, alone, am the true representative of the people. If I would follow you, I would give up the enemy more than he himself requires. In three months you will have peace, or I will be annihilated. But new energy is necessary; I will go after the enemy and beat them. The moment when Huninguen is bombarded, and Belfort attacked, is not the proper one to complain of the constitution of the empire, and the abuse of the executive power. The legislative body is but a part of the state, and cannot be compared even with the senate and the council of state. I am at the head of the nation, because you approve the constitution as it is. Should France require another constitution which I did not like, I should then say look for another sovereign. The enemy is much more incensed against me than against France—but shall I for this reason allow myself to tear the empire in pieces? Yes, I make pretensions because I have courage, and I am proud because I have done such great things for France.

"Your address is unworthy of me, and of the legislative body; and I will one day have it printed to put the legislative body and the nation to the blush. Return to your homes, and be assured, that even if I should be wrong it is not your business publicly to reproach me for it. For the rest, France wants me more than I want France."

GEORGE GEIB'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MUSIC STORE.

CORNER OF SHORT STREET AND POPLAR ROW.

HE returns his thanks to the public for the very distinguished liberality with which they have supported his Music Store and Seminary, since his residence in this place.

He has now on hand a stock of musical instruments of every description equal to any store of the kind in the union—all which he offers for sale at the Philadelphia prices with cost of carriage.

HIS PIANO FORTES are manufactured by John Geib & Son, who have made upwards of 5000, in Europe and America. The Piano Fortes will be warranted equal in tone and very superior in workmanship to any imported from Europe.

PIANO FORTES, as follow:
Eight Grecian Legged three stringed patent,
Six do. Legged two stringed round cornered patent.
Six do. Legged two stringed square cornered patent.
Four do. Legged two stringed plain do. patent.

Military instruments of every description for Bands, Drums, Fifes &c.

A very great and general collection of the most fashionable songs, waltzes, marches, cotillions, dances, &c. of the most celebrated composers. Music for full Orchestre, Quintettes, Quartettes, Trios, Duos, Solos, &c. for all instruments of music—with every composition of merit to be had in the union, with a very great selection of Flute and Violin music.

Progressive lessons and instruction books for all instruments, Roman, German and English fiddle strings, and Piano Forte wire.

Paris Manufactured Fancy Paper for Rooms, Velvet, Satin and Muslin with elegant bordering for do.

PICTURES—Historical, Naval, Religious, Sporting and Domestic.

Playing Cards of every quality.

The discount given in Philadelphia will be given to wholesale purchasers and musicians.
24-1f Lexington, June 13, 1814.

COLUMBIAN INN.

ASA WILLGUS informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT, in a large and elegant Brick House, in the town of Lexington, (Ky) on Short street, and immediately fronting the Court house, where he is determined to make every exertion, to render the situation of his Guests comfortable. His table shall be furnished with every Luxury which the Lexington Market will afford; and his Bar shall be constantly supplied with the best Liquors, both foreign and domestic.

The Stables attached to the Columbian Inn are in the occupancy of Messrs. Patrick and Smith, and are sufficiently large for the accommodation of 80 or 90 horses. They have on hand and will constantly keep a supply of every kind of Forage the country will afford; no exertions shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may think proper to trust their horses to their care. Their Hostlers are all well experienced, in the management and attention necessary to be paid to horses. They have also a Coach sufficient for the conveyance of 6 or 7 passengers, which will run from this place to the Mudlick and Greenville Springs, or to any of the neighboring towns, at any time when a sufficient number of passengers will justify the trip.
Lexington, June 9, 1814. 24-1f

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back!"

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1814.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

As the birth-day of our liberties as a people, and independence as a nation, is nigh at hand, it would seem to become the occasion that our memories should be revived with the history of the important events that led to the establishment of so much good.

This will have the effect of creating in us something of the feelings of our fathers—of inspiring a proper sense of their immortal exertions for our welfare—and of withdrawing our attention from private concerns to a necessary consideration of those of the public. A completion of this last object is devoutly to be wished.

A recital of the causes which forced us into independence, will have other good effects. It will exhibit, in black colours, but true ones, and in horrible deformity, that government, which has at all times—wished to enslave us. It will teach us how to appreciate the British character—for some of us seem not yet to know it. By going back to the days of the revolution and viewing her conduct then—we can compare it with her conduct now—and we will thus discover that Great Britain pursues an undeviating course in the path of villainy—which cannot be changed by considerations of interest or humanity.

In the next GAZETTE, we will publish the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, as it exhibits an excellent summary of the reasons which called for a revolution. For the present we would direct public attention to the following extract of a letter from JOHN ADAMS, Esq. (late President) to a friend. It gives a short and correct statement of the conduct of the British towards our forefathers. This letter was written in Holland, and bears date,

"AMSTERDAM, October 5th, 1780.

"But if the hatred of Americans must come into consideration, I know not how to prove their hatred better than by showing the provocations they have had to hatred.

"If tearing up from the foundation those forms of government under which they were born and educated, and thrived and prospered, to the infinite emolument of England—if imposing taxes upon them, or endeavoring to do it, for twenty years without their consent—if commencing hostilities upon them—BURNING THEIR TOWNS—BUTCHERING THEIR PEOPLE, DELIBERATELY STARVING PRISONERS—RAVISHING WOMEN; EXCITING HOSTS OF INDIANS TO BUTCHER AND SCALP THEM—AND PURSUING GERMANS TO DESTROY THEM—AND HIRING SERVANTS TO MURDER THEIR MASTERS—If all these and many other things as bad, are not provocations enough to hatred, I would request Mr. Calkeon to tell me what is or can be. All these horrors the English have practiced in EVERY PART OF AMERICA, from Boston to Savannah."

This is a true outline of the conduct of the British to this nation previous to, and during the last war. It is not now brought forth to excite prejudices; but to operate as impartial history. For history is mere trash unless we use it to know the character of nations and their rulers. If this barbarous government had shewn the least disposition since the period of our revolution to conform to principles of civilization it might not be amiss to try to forget her past iniquities. But civilization is her greatest enemy. Her power and importance at this moment, is founded on the miseries and the wrongs she daily inflicts upon other nations, and upon her own subjects. Were those she has injured during the last 20 years, to assert their just rights, all the European world and a large portion of the other nations of the earth, would be in arms against her.

It is time for Americans to be undeceived as to their enemy and to treat as stupid dunces or abandoned impostors those who are continually prating about British religion and British humanity; for if religion and humanity, have any thing of virtue and justice in their composition—a HIGH-WAY ROBBER is just as religious and humane as the British government; as it is by a system of murder and plunder that they both live.

Thank Heaven, there are only a few British partisans in Kentucky, and but a contemptible minority of them in the United States.—But few, and contemptible as they are, they should be SCOTTED AND EXPOSED—no matter under whatsoever guise they cover themselves—whether it be affected patriotism or prostituted federalism, or the hypocrisy of pretended religion—it is all one; they should be hunted up, and exposed, that the indignation of the people should alight upon them.

In celebrating the approaching anniversary of our liberty and independence, let us recollect the mighty crisis at which this nation has now arrived—let us compare our apathy, with our fathers' vigilance—and thus learn how to preserve that liberty and independence which they gave us.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

A short time before Mr. Granger was dismissed from office, he informed one of the Kentucky Senators that he had made arrangements to run the mail semi-weekly between this country and New-Orleans. Tho' many months have elapsed since those arrangements should have gone into effect, which required only the expense of a single additional mail between this

place and Nashville, yet no such arrangement is yet in operation.

We mention this fact not with a view of censuring the present post-master general, for a neglect of duty, who has been but a short time in office, but to point to him, the interest of this important and respectable section of the union, which in this thing has some how been unattended to.

Gen. Harrison's resignation has certainly been accepted; previous to which Gen. Jackson had been appointed a brigadier with the brevet rank of major-general—since that event Gen. Jackson has been promoted to the rank of major-general, vice gen. Harrison.

It is stated in a Chillicothe paper that Brigadier General McArthur has tendered his resignation to the War Department.

Lt. Col. Nicholas (formerly of this place) with upwards of 200 men, 8 days since, passed Maysville in this state, on his way to Sackett's Harbor.

The following toasts were drank in Philadelphia at the last anniversary of the Tammany Society.

TOASTS.

The Day, consecrated to principle—may its annual return find us steadfast in virtue, and devoted to our country. 3 guns, 3 cheers—music, Yankee Doodle.

The Union—palsied be the tongue which utters a dissolution of it, and withered be the arm that shall be raised for its dismemberment. 3 guns—9 cheers—Hail Columbia.

Principles—Let Democrats learn from the fable of Boreas and the Sun, that the sunshine of prosperity is more apt to divest them of the mantle of virtue than the peltings of the storm. 2 guns—Shelby's March.

The War—in free governments there is no sovereign but the people, they made war by their constituted authorities, honor and duty require the support of it by freemen, to save their character and effect an honorable peace. 3 guns—Battle of Prague.

The State of Pennsylvania—she has excelled in humane establishments; may she be equally celebrated for enlightened policy of government, and improvement in roads and canals. 3 guns—Rural Felicity.

The Governor of Pennsylvania—let justice be done; he has deserved well of his country for his vote upon the corrupt bill of banks.—2 guns—O dear what can the matter be.

Our Navy, Hercules in his cradle—Our gallant tars have shed light through the gloom which has attended our arms; may our army emulate their example, and its deeds be equally resplendent. 3 guns—Tara of Columbia.

The memory of Franklin, Washington, and other departed heroes and statesmen, who conducted us to liberty & independence. 3 guns—drank standing—Dead March in Saul.

The Fine Arts—may the freemen of the U. States be as distinguished for their taste, as they are for their love of liberty. 1 gun—Hail Liberty.

The memory of Pike, and others who have fallen in the present war—let them live in the hearts of their countrymen, that our country may never want heroes. 3 guns—drank standing—Roslin Castle.

Harmony and Union—The hand of fraternity to the mistaken and misguided; the finger of scorn to the persecutor & corrupt. 3 guns—Washington's March.

Manufactures and the Arts—entitled to national patronage, for having contributed to national support. 1 gun—The Spinning Wheel.

Old School Democracy—principles and not men, sustained us in '99 and 1800, and rendered us triumphant. To deserve success, may democrats cherish old maxims, and remember old times. 9 cheers—7 guns—Jefferson's March.

Peace—the sooner the better—but without dishonor or disgrace. 1 gun—Decatur's Victory.

Education—ignorance is the parent of vice and the enemy of all free governments; instead of manufacturing banks, may future legislatures obey the constitution and manufacture schools.—3 guns—9 cheers—Pennsylvania March.

Woman—Heaven's last and best gift to man. 3 guns—Soldier's Return.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Lieut. Bunting: COL DUANE—Our political sun may seem to sink behind the clouds of faction; but it will again emerge, brilliant and bright, and will once more "rise to be useful"—Duane's March.

By J. A. Bender: The True Republican Beneficent Society—the majority of its members support principles in preference to men.

MILITIA DISCIPLINE.

The following extract of a letter from Colonel DUANE to a militia officer in this place, is in reply to an enquiry which had been made of the colonel concerning a point of etiquette, &c. We leave out that portion of the letter relating to the special subject of enquiry, and publish only the conclusion, which contains the following interesting general views: Ky. Gaz.

"Permit me to add a sentiment which will no where be taken with more liberality than in Kentucky—that is, I regret that so much importance is attached to the mere etiquette of rank on parade. There is no honor really attached to it in that station—for the post of honor may as well be the centre as either of the flanks—as honor is attached to the place of danger. In this respect the rifle corps would certainly hold the preference—since they are always the first and the last in battle; and in modern war, in which lines have lost much of their consequence, from the more prevailing and powerful operation of columns and reserves of corps—the old ideas of honor being attached to a station in a line, has lost the distinction which made it sought in the two last centuries. Columns being now formed on the centre of battalions or regiments, the flanks of regiments necessarily compose the rear of the column; and the centre bears the brunt of the first shock of the charge given or received.

"Corps of militia should direct their attention to discipline their companies, in the marching, facing and wheeling—and the best disciplined should have the place of honor, if honor is to be attached to place; and it is a monstrous error among militia corps when they forget that it is impossible for them to act in any military operation, even as infantry without discipline, much less to co-operate as infantry, light infantry, riflemen and artillery.

"Permit me to assure you, that all your pains will be thrown away as to military discipline, if the men do not learn first of all how to march well, how to face well, and how to wheel well;—attempts to manoeuvre without these, are ruinous—as they deceive those who pursue that course."

CHARLES H. ALLEN, esq. will serve the people of this county, in the state legislature, if they see proper to elect him to that station.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

Owing to a defalcation in the Marietta mail we are unable to give the public any thing in addition to the hand bill we published on Friday, concerning the news from France. Whether this statement of the French success be true may be questioned. But the various rumours of the French regaining their capital—the fall of stocks in England—and the silence of the English, scarcely admit a doubt as to the fate of France and of the allies. We firmly believe that France and Napoleon are a force

Extract of a letter from Sackett's Harbor, dated at 4 o'clock, P. M. on Friday the 20th instant.

"The British fleet, consisting of seven sail, came to anchor within nine miles of this place, yesterday, at 4 o'clock P. M. and continues in the same position at this time. We are under no apprehension of an attack, but conceive their object is to intercept our stores, &c. In this they will, however, be disappointed, as every article is on the way from Rome by land, and will no doubt soon be here, as the roads are now in very fine order.

[Nat. Adv.]

FIRST GUNBOAT ENGAGEMENT.

NEW-YORK, May 28.

From a correspondent at New London Wednesday, May 25th, sunset.

"This forenoon information was received here, that the gun-boats from New York had reached Saybrook. This afternoon, about five o'clock, we were alarmed by a most tremendous cannonading a little to the westward of the light house, in the direction where the enemy's squadron were at anchor. We were soon enabled to account for the firing by observing several of the gun-boats pass [come in around] the western point [at the harbor near the light house.] As the weather is calm, and it is impossible for them to pass the enemy with speed, the firing is incessant. Should information reach town previous to the closing of the mail, you will know the result as far as I can learn."

LATEST FROM NEW-LONDON.

A gentleman who arrived here last evening in the stage from New London, informed us, that he left that place on Wednesday night at 12 o'clock—that the action between the gun-boats and British frigate Maidstone, and sloop of war Sylph, ended about 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and the gunboats anchored off the mouth of N. London harbor, and that no damage was done to our flotilla; nor was it known what injury was done the enemy.

Our informant further stated, that about 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, he heard a very heavy cannonading in the direction of New London, and supposed Commodore Lewis had renewed the action again with the Maidstone and Sylph.

Merc. Adv.]

SAVANNAH, May 21.

The Enemy is off our Bar!—The keeper of the Light House has just come up to town, for the express purpose of informing that three of the enemy's vessels are off. He states that two ships and a brig anchored on the bar last evening; and that when he left Tybee Island, which was about ten o'clock this morning, they were still in sight. Should the enemy have the temerity to land, they will receive a warm reception.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 31.

The President of the United States yesterday returned to this city with his family from his visit to Montpelier, his seat in Virginia.

Extract of a letter from major general Izard, commanding the 1st, or Division of the Light, dated at his Headquarters, May 17. "On receiving notice of the enemy's proceeding up the Lake on the 15th inst. a detachment of light artillery under the command of Capt. Thornton, of that corps, was dispatched in wagons from Burlington to Vergennes, where they manned the battery at the mouth of Otter creek. At daybreak (on the 14th) the enemy attacked with his whole force and after a severe cannonade of two hours and half, during which their galleys suffered very considerably, they withdrew to repair damages. Yesterday they departed this place, having some of their vessels in tow, and are gone to their own ports. Two of their galleys are said to be missing. No damage was done on our side, excepting dismounting one gun in the battery, by which two men were slightly wounded.

I enclose a copy of a note written by Capt. Macdonough to gen. M'Comb.

Copy of a letter from Com. M'Donough to to major gen. M'Comb, dated Burlington, May 14, 1814.

DEAR SIR—The enemy attacked the battery at day break this morning with their whole force, and were repulsed with considerable damage to their galleys. The battery did the whole, not being possible to get the vessels in readiness in time. My whole force is now near the battery with which we can keep the passage into the Lake clear for my entrance, when my men come on.

With much respect,

T. MACDONOUGH.

FROM LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

NEW-YORK, May 26.

By a citizen who left Vergennes on Wednesday last, we are informed, that the carpenters and riggers are discharged by Com. Macdonough who would be ready to sail on Friday or Saturday. His squadron consists of the following vessels:

Ship Saratoga, 26 heavy guns and carronades
Schr. Ticonderoga, 20 do. do. (built on the frame of a steam boat.)
6 new galleys, 2 heavy carronades each.
2 sloops, 9 long guns each.
3 sloops and 4 galleys, all old, are laid up for want of men, and we may add for want of

occasion, as the force in commission is superior to that of the British, who have retreated in turn and are beginning to throw up defences on shore for the aid of their flotilla.—Col.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Returns once more to the Republican Fold. Its citizens, true to the rights of their country, will not flinch under the pressure of the war. It is thus that the light of truth pierces thro' the mists which are so assiduously breathed upon the public mind. Again the Northern Coalition is reduced to dust and ashes. Rebellion is frowned into silence; for New-York, on whom the Northern Confederacy, counted with so much confidence, becomes a barrier instead of an ally, to the junto. Messrs. Otis and Quincy, exhorted their friends to wait with patience till the summer session; that in the mean time N. York would change and cooperate in their cause.—Such was the avowed language of the legislature of Massachusetts; Now, what is the fact? The people of New-York have changed, and the hopes of the junto are dashed to pieces.—Richm. Engr.

MEMBERS OF THE 14th CONGRESS,

ELECTED IN NEW-YORK, 1814.

1st dist George Townsend, Henry Crocheron,
2d William Irving,* Peter H. Wendover
3d Jonathan Ward
4th Abraham H. Schenck
5th Thomas P. Grosvenor*
6th Jonathan Fisk*
7th Samuel R. Betts
8th Erastus Root
9th John Lovett*
10th Hosea Moffitt*
11th John W. Taylor*
12th John Savage, Benjamin Pond
13th John B. Yates
14th Daniel Cady
15th Jabez D. Hammond, James Birdsall
16th Thomas G. Gold
17th Westel Willoughby, jun.
18th Moses Kent*
19th Victory Birdseye
20th Enos T. Throop, Oliver C. Comstock*
21st Peter B. Porter,† Micah Brooks
* Present members, † former do. Italic federalists.

By the above it appears that 21 republican and 6 federal members are elected in the place of 9 republicans and 13 federalists in the present (13th) congress.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) May 20.

Extract of a letter from Col. Benjamin Hawkins, U. S. Agent for Indian affairs, to his Excellency Gov. Hawkins, dated Fort Toulouse, at the confluence of Talapoosa and Coosa, April 26, 1814.

"I believe you know this is the name of an old French fort at Tuscatagee. We commence to-day to build a permanent fort on the ruins of the old one. Lieut. Col. Atkinson's division formed a part of the centre army which united with the army of Tennessee at Tooscehatce—they, united, arrived here on the 17th.—Col. Pearson, with his division, arrived yesterday. My countrymen look well & appear in good health: being much occupied yesterday and to-day, I have not been able to get acquainted with them. The Tennessee army are on their way home: General Graham is, in consequence, second in command. He enjoys, apparently, fine health.

"The hostile Indians are retreating from us in various directions, mostly towards Ko-ne-can, a few miles above our line of limits. The terrible chastisement inflicted by the army of militia, regulars, Creeks and Cherokees, under General Jackson, at Newyaucau, on the hostile Indians, has alarmed the whole party. Believing blood enough had been spilt to atone for past transgressions, General Pinckney, on the 23d, communicated through me to the enemy the terms upon which peace will be granted them.

"The U. States will retain as much of the conquered territory as may appear to the government to be a just indemnity for the expenses of the war, and as a retribution for the injuries sustained by its citizens and the friendly Creek Indians.

"The United States will retain the rights to establish military posts and trading houses, and to make and use such roads as they may think necessary, and freely to navigate all the rivers and water courses in the Creek territory.

"The enemy must, on their part, surrender their prophets and such other instigators of the war as may be designated by the government of the United States, and they must agree to such restrictions as shall be established by the government of the United States.

"I have and shall by various channels communicate these terms to those concerned. To the army of the friendly Indians with us I did it here. Some few have come in here, and many of those above us to a place assigned them by Gen. Jackson."

IMPORTANT DECREES.

Head Quarters, Fismes, March 5, 1814. Napoleon, Emperor of French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swiss Confederation, &c.

Considering that the enemy's generals have declared that they would shoot all the country people who should take up arms:

We have decreed and do decree as follows:—

ART. 1. All French citizens are not only authorised to fly to arms, but required to do it; to sound the tocsin as soon as they shall hear the cannon of our troops approaching them: to assemble, to scour the woods, cut down the bridges, intercept the communications, and to fall upon the flanks and rear of the enemy.

2. Every French citizen taken by the enemy, and who shall be put to death, shall be instantly revenged by the death, as reprisals of an enemy's prisoner.

3. Our Ministers are charged with the execution of the present Decree, which shall be printed, posted up, and inserted in the Bulletin of the Laws.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the emperor.
The Minister Secretary of State

GRAND FEATS OF ACTIVITY.

At Mr. Gaston's included lot, opposite the Seminary.

MR. MEDRANO respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he intends giving a BRILLIANT EXHIBITION this Evening the 13th inst. and to-morrow the 14th inst. He will perform on the TIGHT and SLACK ROPE, new feats of activity.

The Doors will be opened at half past 4, and the Performance commence at 5 o'clock.

ATTENTION!

The MISSISSINUI TROOP OF C.3 VALRY, are hereby ordered to parade on Saturday the 18th June, at 11 o'clock, A. M. completely armed and equipped.—Place of rendezvous the public square.

By order of the Captain,
I. LEMON, ordly sergt.

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of the best CAMPEACHY LOGWOOD for cash or on a short credit, at a reduced price.

Lexington, June 10, 1814. B. BOSWELL. 24-1f

TRUNKS LOST.

THE WAGONER who brought three Trunks from Mr. Gray's in Louisville, some time since, to be left at Frankfort or Georgetown, will oblige the owner by giving information of them at this office. Any person who may have heard of such trunks will please give information as above.

24-1p June 9, 1814.

MULES FOR SALE.

I WILL sell 28 first rate MULES or a part of them, apply to me, six miles east of Lexington.

LITTLEBERRY ELLIS. 24-3

WOOD

WANTED immediately, for which I will give two dollars and twenty-five cents per Cord in cash; it must be sound, to burn bricks, and delivered at my Yard on High street.

Lexington, June 9, 1814. NAT. GIST. 24-2t

FOR SALE.

A Complete northern built light 4 Horse WAGON, feed trough and cover, wrought steel skains and boxes—and Gear for two horses. It has been in use about 30 days. Apply to

Lexington, June 13, 1814. N. BURROWS. 24-

FOR SALE,

4 Boxes paper Hangings assorted, at a small advance, on a credit. Also,
6 Kegs New-York Ink, of superior quality.

Apply to

Lexington, June 12, 1814. MCALL & DOWNING. 24-3t

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,

THE House and Lot I at present occupy—for terms apply to the subscriber,

June 13, 1814. J. H. VOS. 24-1f

HOUSE SIGN, COACH & CHAIR PAINTER, PAPER-HANGER, GLAZER, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he still continues the above business in all its various branches, and at his accustomed reasonable prices.

June 13, 1814. J. H. VOS. 24-1f

WE wish to hire

100 NEGRO FELLOWS,

For which we will give twelve dollars in cash, per month, until christmas. Also a number of whitemen. They will be employed principally in clearing and fencing in ground near Louisville. Apply to Robt. Megowan, Lexington, or to the subscribers in Louisville.

J. GWATHMEY, Agt. Ohio
T. D. CARNEAL, Canal Com.
R. TODD, (r. s.) pany.
May 13th. 24-3

BARBACUE.

THE Subscriber will furnish a BARBACUE at his house on Monday the 4th of July next. Home materials will be used.—Price to gentlemen, one dollar and fifty cents.

LIVING on Stroud's road, 8 miles fr. Lexington.
June 3, 1814. RICHARD CHILES. 24-4

STRAYED from the subscribers farm on the 27th of May, about 40 head of Sheep, among them was a black Ram, remarkable for his horns. The lambs are marked a crop off the left ear, an under bit out of the right. Any person giving information of such sheep to the printer or subscriber, shall be liberally rewarded.

WM. H. TEGARDEN. 24-1

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of my pasture on Davisfork of Elkhorn, at Troutman's mill, on the 6th inst. a Bay Mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, black mane and tail, branded on the near shoulder P. and on the near thigh T. M. about four years old, well broke to the gear, natural trotter. Any person securing said mare and thief so that I get them, shall have the above reward, or four dollars for the mare alone.—by me

PETER TROUTMAN. 24-3

WOOD, &c. WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 200 Cords of BLUE ASH or HICKORY, to be delivered at his Brewery, in the course of the summer and fall.

He also wishes to hire from next September or October, for six months or longer, four or five smart and active BLACK MEN, to work in the Brewery. None but those of good character will be engaged. For such, liberal wages will be given.

Wanted also to hire, by the year, a COOPER who understands making tight Casks. Liberal wages will be given for an attentive good workman.

JOHN COLEMAN, Lexington Brewery. 24-1f

FOR SALE at the Brewery, two large PUMPS, each 23 feet long, with Iron Rods and Bands complete.

ADAMI W. CAMPBELL & Co. 24-1f

HAVE commenced the SILVER PLATING business in all its branches, on Main street, in a white framed house, nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette. They have on hand and intend keeping a good supply of

STIRRUP IRONS, HARNESS MOUNTING, BRIDLE BITS, SADDLERY, &c.

All of which will be sold low for cash. Any gentleman wishing to purchase by wholesale can be supplied on the shortest notice, and a liberal deduction will be made.

24-1f Lexington, June 13, 1814.

PATENT PUMPS.

WA, the subscribers, having obtained letters relative to a patent under the great seal of the United States, for well constructed double forcing pumps, do hereby notify the public that we have established our business, and commenced pump making at the house of Thomas Rolens, one and a quarter miles west of this town, where all persons desirous of being benefited by this machine are requested to call, and they shall be accommodated on reasonable terms.

Said pumps are so constructed that the water is raised by force with double the rapidity and with less strength than it is by the old suction pumps: it is likewise very seldom that they want repairing—and they are of infinite importance to those who own distilleries, breweries or salt springs, as they can be made to go with a horse and raise the water with more ease and twice as fast as the old pumps.

Since those people in which the majority of the United States have put confidence as rulers, have sanctioned these pumps, and we by experiencing the usefulness of them, flatter ourselves that by selling them, we can highly compensate those who will please to favor us with their custom.

MOSES B. SWIFT,
THOMAS J. SONE, & Co.
Lexington, June 13, 21-4p

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will undertake to set Stills, Kettles and Boilers of every description and in the neatest manner—Likewise to build the Russian Stove, & a much approved patent stove or fire place for rooms, the same being a handsome ornament and will save at least fifty per cent in the expense of fuel; a certain cure for smoky chimneys. The person who will be at the expense of the first of the above mentioned fire place, shall have the work done gratis. Any person wishing to have a flue oven attached to their kitchen chimney, can have it done in the neatest manner. Enquire at messrs. Hay and Boardman's shoe store, main street.

June 7, 1814. SAMUEL COOLIDGE. 24-3*1f

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber having heretofore relinquished business in Millersburgh, offers to sell on conditions satisfactory to purchasers, the following property:

A pair of French Burrs, four feet in diameter, that have been in use for some years, and of a good quality.

Also, a pair of Red River do. of good kind, three feet six inches.

Several Mares, Horses and Colts.

A Lot and House in Town.

A Tract of Land, military right, on Big Barren river, containing about 1200 acres, in an inhabited and healthy country. Several Tracts of Land from 200, 300 and 400 acres, some cleared in part and some not cleared, in the Barrens.

A Tract of about 6000 acres in Hardin county, near Elizabethtown.

Apply for price and conditions to the subscriber, or to Lewis Vimont, in Millersburgh. No horses will be taken; but good working negro men and women will be received in part of payment.

A tract of Land 1360 acres, on the waters of the Little Miami, that will be divided according to convenience.

Another tract of about 80 acres, on the same waters.

The above two tracts in the Ohio state, are first rate, and military right.—Apply for them to the subscriber, or to Peter R. Bureau, in Gallipolis; as well as for several large tracts in Virginia, one opposite Gallipolis, and the others on Kanawha, Big Sandy, and on the Ohio river.

J. SAFARY. 22-c o w 3t

Millersburgh, May 16.

Mr. GASTON

PROPOSES giving his second FIREWORKS on the 6th of July next, and ASCENT OF A BALLOON, painted of the colours of the American flag, rising with a piece of Fireworks

THE FIREWORKS consisting of the following pieces:

1. A turning Sun with a variety of colours; stopping about the middle of its rotation, will exhibit a fixed Sun, in grand Chinese fire.
2. Two Cascades, turning horizontally and changing into a vertical sun.
3. The grand Chinese Cascade; a vortex in Chinese and dazzling fire.
4. The great Snail in coloured fire, turning in a circle of fire, of different colours.
5. Mercury's wand, in a great illumination of colored fire, turning vertically, in brilliant Chinese fire.
6. The great double basket of Flora, turning into different forms in brilliant fire.
7. The great planet Venus, with 4 changes, viz:
1. A Sun in brilliant fire.
2. The Star in illumination.
3. Five Suns, forming 4 points, one in the middle.
4. The Star in grand Chinese fire.

All these pieces will be followed with the exhibition of the

TEMPLE OF INDEPENDENCE, With three Porticoes in colored fire, turning, and fixed in brilliant sheaves; turning Globe in the upper centre, with sixteen Stars. In the middle arch will be placed the bust of the immortal Hero of America,

GENERAL WASHINGTON;

On his right, the Statue of Liberty—on his left, the Statue of Hope; the whole terminated with a battery in Mosaic work and cannonade, fire pots, and a large box of sky rockets. The BALLOON shall start at Sun down, and will be preceded by a cannon shot; the FIREWORKS will be announced by Three Sky Rockets, several of which will be fired between each piece of the fireworks.

Mr. GASTON intended his fireworks for the 4th of July, but has postponed them on account of the diversions and barbecues of the 4th, which would prevent the attendance of many persons to the exhibition of his fireworks, which will be the last for this season. Mr. G. will spare nothing to render the entertainment of that evening as agreeable as possible. He flatters himself with the patronage of a generous public.

21 Lexington, May 23, 1814.

MERINO SHEEP—AT AUCTION.

TWENTY FULL BLOODED MERINO SHEEP, Ten Ewes and Ten Rams—will be sold on Friday the fifteenth day of July next.—Terms six months credit, approved negotiable paper. Five per cent discount for cash. Sale to take place at the Stone house on the Hill, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A part of the above flock was imported by Joseph S. Lewis & Co. Philadelphia—the residue raised by Lewis Sanders, who is the owner of the flock.

21-t.d.s. D. BRADFORD, Auc.

CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR A FEW TONS OF HEMP, by

B. WARFIELD. 16-1f

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY, JUNE 13, 1814.

Will be sold at auction,

A LOT OF GROUND,

Lying on Short street, opposite the Lexington Lodge, being part of the lot on which Mr. Rankin's meeting house stands. It has a front on Short street of 60 feet, and extends back about 100 feet to an alley 15 feet wide—there is also an alley of 12 feet, extending back on one side of the lot. The sale will take place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises.

Terms—6, 12 and 18 months credit, for negotiable notes (without endorsements) with a lien on the property as security.

D. BRADFORD, Auc'r.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, June 14, 1814.

Will be sold at auction,

28 BUILDING LOTS,

Lying on Upper street, Mulberry st. Pine street, Maxwell street and Croghan street. Those lots are formed by the division of that beautiful piece of ground, next S W from Tandy and Castleman's factory. They vary in front from 33 to 40 feet, and extend back about one hundred and fifty feet. The sale will take place at three o'clock in the afternoon. Terms—6, 12 and 18 months credit, for negotiable paper. A plat may be seen at the auction room.

Refreshment will be provided for the company.

D. BRADFORD, Auc'r.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,

June 15, will be sold at auction

28 BUILDING LOTS,

Lying on Mulberry street and Upper street—continued. Those lots are composed of that beautiful wood lot lying nearly opposite the residence of William Morton, esq. Upper street is to be continued through this ground, and fourteen of the lots front thereon. The remaining fourteen front on Mulberry (or Limestone) street. They will have a front of 50 feet each and extend back 155 feet to an alley, 14 in width. A plat of the lots may be seen at the auction room. The sale will take place on the premises, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon. Terms—one and two years credit, for approved negotiable paper.

D. BRADFORD, Auc'r.

June 13.

The Cream of the Northern Liberties of Lexington

For Sale at Auction.

ON THURSDAY NEXT,

June 16, will be sold without reserve, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, THAT VALUABLE

TRACT OF LAND,

The present residence of Matthew T. Scott, esq. This land is bounded by Main Cross st. by Russell's road, and by several new streets, and will be laid out into handsome and convenient lots, of such sizes as will suit purchasers of every description—each lot possessing delightful shade of fruit or forest trees, and a considerable part timbered land. The garden, with a beautiful grove of cedar trees, and the dwelling house, will afford one of the most charming retreats in the vicinity of Lexington, either for a private residence or a pleasure garden.

Terms of sale will be 6, 12 and 18 months credit.

D. BRADFORD, Auc'r.

June 13

PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS by the several acts of congress, to wit: "An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory and for other purposes," passed the 26th March, 1804—"An act providing for the sale of certain land in the Indiana territory and for other purposes," passed the 30th of April, 1810—"An act providing for the removal of the land office established at Nashville in the state of Tennessee, and Canton in the state of Ohio, and to authorise the register of public monies to superintend the public sales of land in the district east of the Pearl river," &c passed the 25th of February, 1811, and "An act to establish a land district in the Illinois territory east of the district of Kaskaskia," &c. passed the 21st of February, 1812, it has been enacted that a land office shall be established at Shawneetown, in the Illinois territory, for the disposal and sale of the town lots and out lots in Shawneetown, and for the disposal of so much of the public lands of the United States heretofore included within the land district of Kaskaskia as lie east of the third principal meridian established by the surveyor general, under the direction of the register of the land office and receiver of public monies, and that the public sales shall commence on such day as the president of the United States shall by proclamation designate, and be kept open for three weeks and no longer—

WHEREFORE I, JAMES MADISON,

President of the United States,

in conformity with the provisions of the several acts aforesaid, do hereby declare and make known, that the public sales for the sale and disposal of



Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable. Prepared only by the sole proprietor
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.
Sold Wholesale and Retail, in Philadelphia only at his Family Medicine Warehouse, No. 137, North-east corner of Race and North Second streets.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S
VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL.**
OR, NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Price one Dollar and fifty Cents.
Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, headache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, and various complaints resulting from impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases, of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and joints, hiccup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S
CELEBRATED STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH;**
Price \$1.50 cents.

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable Medicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of coughs, colds, consumption, the hooping cough, asthma, pain in the breast, cramps and wind in the stomach, removing costiveness, sickness at the stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c.

For the dysentery or lax, cholera morbus, severe griping, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with the pulmonary complaints or disorder of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S
CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS,**
(Price two dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling, and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S
STOMACHIC BITTERS.**
(Price one dollar.)

Which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the Fever and Ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the Southern States, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S
INFALLIBLE WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,**
A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families. Price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.
The common symptoms of Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swollen belly; great thirst; the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish color; griping or choleric pains; an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitation of the heart; swoonings, cold sweats; palsy, epileptic fits, &c. &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant fevers.

(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)
These Pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Bilious, Fever, Ague and Fever, Cholera Pains, Flatulencies, Indigestions, Costiveness, Hypochondria & Hysterical complaints Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from miasmatic effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the bile they are sure to relieve.

**DR. DYOTT'S
PATENT ITCH OINTMENT.**

For pleurisy, safety, expedition, ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the itch.

(Price 50 cents per box.)
**DR. DYOTT'S
INFALLIBLE TOOTH-ACH DROPS,**
Price 50 cents.

CIRCASSIAN EYE-WATER,

A sovereign remedy for all disorders of the eyes, Price 50 cents.

**DR. TISSOT'S
CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.**
(Price two dollars.)

THE VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.
(Price one dollar.)

THE BALM OF IBERIA.

Extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c. &c.

(Price two dollars.)

THE RESTORATIVE DENTIFRICE
For cleaning, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.

(Price 50 cents per box.)

Since these invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects—many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole proprietor.
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above Medicines just received, and for sale by the following agents:
Messrs. M'Cullin, Gains & Co.—Lexington, Ky.
James Ritchie, Merchant, Winchester, Ky.
Messrs. Crockett & Weisger, Frankfort, Ky.
John & James Bradshaw, Shelbyville, Ky.
William R. Hyne, Bardstown, Ky.
Messrs. Letcher & M'Kee, Lancaster, Ky.
Willis Young, & Co. Paris, Ky.
Rowland Hannon, Georgetown, Ky.
Geo. Howard, & Co.—Mount Sterling, Ky.

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c. may be had gratis at each of the above places.

DR. T. W. DYOTT respectfully informs the public, that the above mentioned genuine Medicines, are prepared and sold in Philadelphia, only at his wholesale and retail Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, No. 137, North East Corner of Second and Race streets—where he has constantly for sale a large and general assortment of fresh drugs and medicines, of every description, warranted genuine.

Those who purchase by the quantity for cash, will be allowed a very liberal discount.

N. B. Country Storekeepers can obtain the agency for vending the above Medicines on commission, by addressing the Proprietor, accompanied with satisfactory reference, &c.

Letters post paid, from any part of the continent will meet attention.
July 29, 1813. 29—c. o. 1 year

WHOLESALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, for negotiable notes at 4, 6 and 8 months, a large stock of **MERCHANDIZE**, consisting of the following articles, viz:

Cloths, fine & coarse 50 doz. extra large

Cassimers & woollens white and col'd. kid

Stockinett & kersey- gloves

Swansdown, toillinet, An assortment of cotton

Flannels, white, black, lace and edging

Coatings, blankets, &c. Silk & cotton umbrel-

Manchester cords and red, green & yellow

carpeting White and coloured

Green senshaws, fancy thread, sewing silk,

Cotton hose, men's and bonnet silks, pink

Cotton sleeves 10 bales India muslins

Irish linens and sheet- calicoes, Madras and

ings, 3-4, 4-4, and 6-4 Komal handkerfs.

300 p's 4-4 & 6-4 white Long cloth shirting &

30 doz. Levantine, da blue nanken

mask and serge 5-4, 500 pieces domestic

6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 cotton goods

French silk shawls 5000 lbs. Rhode Island

Cotton shawls, flags, & spun cotton, superi-

2000 pieces ribbon, as- or quality.

Men's coarse do. Women's & children's

A few doz. morocco morocco and leather

skins, hat-linings, &c. shoes

HARDWARE

500 doz. knives and 8 fagrots English

forks, assorted Crowley's do. No. 3

Pen-knives, razors, Metal, brass and plated

scissors and needles candlesticks

200 packet pins Stock locks, all sizes

An assortment of gilt 20 doz. German and

and plated buttons east-steel hand saws

An assortment of ivory 10 dozen brass backed

and crooked combs, do. different sizes

and combs in cases Cotton cards, screws,

3000 lbs. German steel, jappaned ware, wire, &c. &c.

GROCERIES.

40 barrels Coffee and 8 fagrots English

loaf sugar Crowley's do. No. 3

10 q's casks Medeira Metal, brass and plated

wine scissiors and needles

10 do. Tenerife do. Stock locks, all sizes

do. Port do. 20 doz. German and

10 bbls. French brandy east-steel hand saws

4th proof 10 dozen brass backed

10 do. Jamaica rum do. different sizes

10 do. gin Cotton cards, screws,

Allspice, pepper, gin- jappaned ware, wire, &c. &c.

ger, chocolate, cloves, and nutmegs

Lexington, April 7. J. P. SCHATZEL. 15

Wm. GRIMES, Jr.
Has just received from Philadelphia, an entire new assortment of
Fresh Goods,

Which were purchased for cash at a most favorable time—just after the arrival of the "Bramble."

Those who may wish to purchase, will please call. The assortment is composed of the most fashionable articles, suitable for the spring and summer seasons, which will be sold cheap for cash.

He has opened in the white house opposite the market, lately occupied by Stevens & Dallam. 16 April 18.

A BOUNTY OF 124 DOLLARS
AND 160 acres of land will be given to each able bodied recruit, between the age of 18 and 40 years, who will enlist in the 2d rifle regiment for 5 years or during the war, 50 dollars in and, 50 dollars when mustered and the balance when discharged. Pay, 8 dollars per month during service.

Young men desirous of entering the army will find the rifle service, both active and honorable—non-commissioned officers are much wanted—those who apply first of suitable capacity, will be appointed. Any person furnishing a recruit shall receive 8 dollars.

J. HEDDELSON, Lieut.
2d Regt. Riflemen.
Lexington, May 30.

WANTED
TO HIRE, A NEGRO WOMAN
who is a good house servant.
ROBERT WILSON.
Lexington, May 30. 22-1f

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE indebted to **Lowry & Shaw**, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment—those excepted having running accounts under special agreement. The business will continue to be conducted under the firm of

LOWRY & SHAW.
June 29, 1813. 26-1f

SLATE IRON WORKS.

THE FURNACE is now in full blast, making from three to four tons a day.

Orders forwarded shall be executed with neatness and dispatch, patterns forwarded to my Iron Store in Lexington, will meet a ready conveyance to the Works.

MARIA FORGE

Is also now at work—all the fires are well managed and making Iron of a superior quality.

SLATE FORGE

Is also in high operation, and making a ton per day.

A constant supply of Iron will be kept at my store in Lexington of a quality not inferior to any made in the United States, and will be warranted as such by

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.
Lexington, 10th Dec. 1813.

M'CULLOUGH & FOSTER

[Merchant Tailors.]

I HAVE just received an additional supply of fine cloths, super superfine do. figured Mer-saillies Waistcoating—and United States officers' Infantry and Cavalry buttons—they assure those gentlemen who may please to call on them, they may depend on having their work done with the greatest despatch and punctuality—and in the most elegant manner.

16 April 18.

THE Subscriber wishes to hire three or four

NEGRO MEN, for whom a liberal price will be given in Cash.

DANIEL LAYTON.
Lexington, May 30, 22-1f

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at this office and at W. Essex's Book-Store.

"An Epitome of the Commentaries of Sir Wm Blackstone on the Laws of England, adapted to the practice in the U. States"—which contains the essence of Blackstone's Commentaries, and gives a correct idea of

The Nature of Law

The absolute rights of Individuals

The People—whether Aliens or Citizens

Husband and Wife

Corporations

Property

Conveyances—whether by deed or devise

Things personal

Courts

The pursuit of remedies by action

Proceedings in equity

Crimes and punishments

Offences against public justice, public peace, public trade, and public economy

Homicide

Personal offences

Offences against property

Means of preventing offences—and

Criminal prosecutions.

This work will be an inestimable treasure to those who have not time or opportunity to consult larger law tracts—and from its cheapness, will enable every individual who desires information, to procure it.

Price 50 Cents.

*A liberal discount to those who purchase a quantity.

JOURNEYMEN STONE MASONS.

LIBERAL wages will be given for 5 or 6

Journeyman Stone Masons, by the subscribers,

who wish to take 3 or 4 apprentices to the above business. They wish also to hire 6 or 8

Labourers. **LEWIS & JOHN P. HOGAN.**
Lexington, May 2d, 1814. 18-1f

SHOE STORE & FACTORY.

HAY & BORDMAN, from Baltimore, opposite the Branch

Bank, have just opened an elegant

assortment of the most fashionable SHOES of every

description for ladies, gentlemen, misses,

youth, and children, which will be sold by the

package, dozen, or single pair, as low as they

can be purchased in Philadelphia or Baltimore

(carriage excepted).—Also, men's patent

HATS, and children's morocco do. and ladies'

Indispensables. M assure for ladies, misses

and children's shoes of every description will

be taken. Those who may please to favor

them with their patronage will receive every

attention.

N. B.—Country merchants are invited to call.

Lexington, April 7, 1814. 20

THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to purchase three

or four hundred Cords of WOOD, to be

delivered at their Steam Mill in course of the

ensuing summer and fall. They also wish to

purchase a few thousand bushels of Stone Coal,

to be either delivered at the Mill or some convenient

landing on the Kentucky river.

16 **JOHN H. MORTON & Co.**

Lexington Steam Mill, April 15

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

THE Subscriber will give the highest price

in cash, for Tallow, Hog's Lard, and all

kinds of Soap Grease.—Also will purchase

any quantity of good clean Ashes; for which,

I will give nine pence per bushel, and take

them away from the houses in any part of

Lexington, or within six miles of said town.

Persons wishing to sell or contract for any of

the above articles, will please to call at my

house on Main-street, nearly opposite the In-

surance Bank, where I keep a constant supply

of Soap and Candles, to sell by wholesale and

retail.

JOHN BRIDGIS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1813. 47-1f

NOTICE—TO COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.
JOHN PLATT,
COTTON MACHINE MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he

respectfully solicits a portion of their favors

MULES, THROSTLES, CARDING MA-

CHINES, ROVING AND DRAWING

FRAMES, made on the best principles.

Wool Spinning Machines, on the most modern and approved plans, as well as Machines for Spinning Flax.

J. P. Presumes he will be able to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their commands—as far as regards quality, price, and periods of execution of all orders entrusted to him. The most satisfactory reference as to capability and workmanship can be given—Address by letter, post paid, at John Metcalf's Factory, Paris, where he constantly attends in person.

20-6* Paris, 5th May.

Kentucky Mutual Assurance Society.

AT a meeting of the share-holders in the Kentucky Mutual Assurance Society against Fire the following persons were elected for the year ensuing:

JAMES MORRISON, President.
JAMES COLEMAN, President.
LEWIS SANDERS, President.
RICH'D. HIGGINS, President.
DAVID DODGE (Winchester)
SAM'L TROTTER
JOHN BRAND

Applications for insurance on houses and goods, may be made to William Macbean, clerk to the board of directors.
Persons willing to join the association and make a permanent insurance, can effect assurances on buildings which they hold in fee simple, upon the following scale:

RATES OF HAZARDS, IF THE WALLS ARE BUILT OF

RATES OF HAZARDS, IF THE WALLS ARE BUILT OF				
	Wood and covered with wood	Brick or stone, and covered with slate or tile, side or end	Brick or stone, and covered with wood, or tile or slate	Brick or stone, and covered with slate or tile, side or end
	PER CT.	PER CT.	PER CENT.	P.R. CO.
1	1	1½	2	2½
1½	2	2½	3	3½
2	3	4	5	6
3	4	5	6	7
4	5	6	7	8
5	6	7	8	9
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